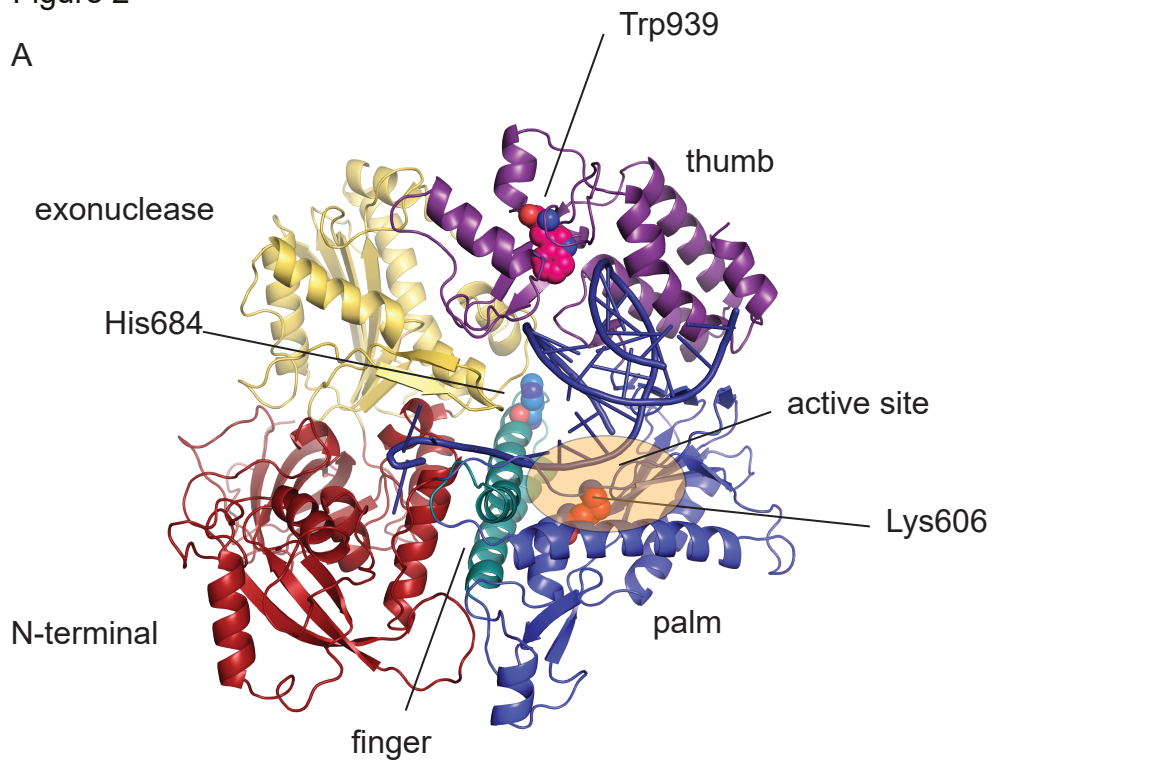


Supplementary Figure 2



B POLD1 alignments

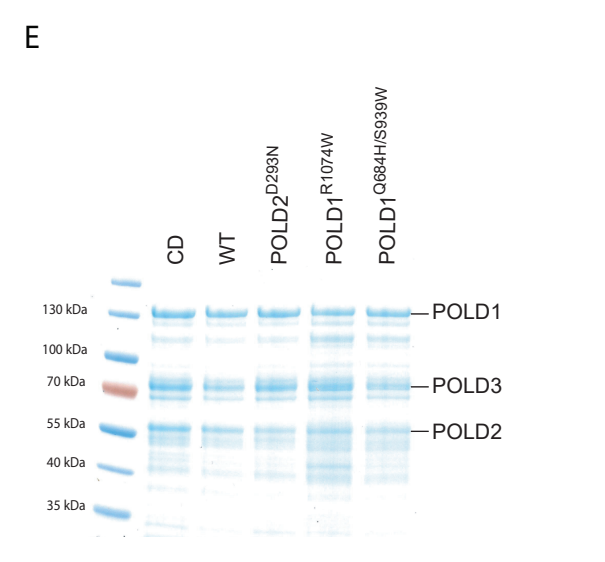
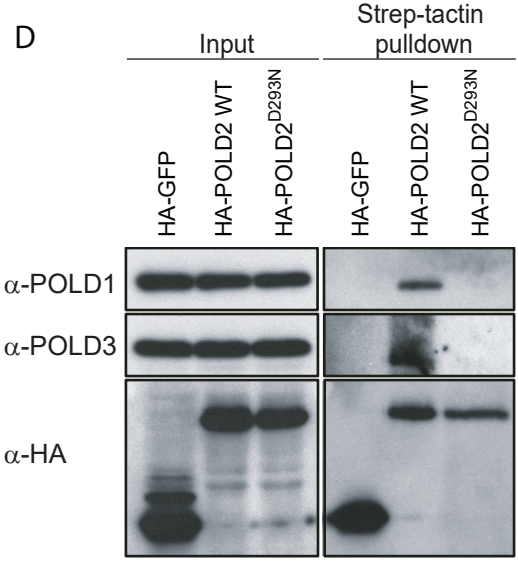
	660	670	680	690	700	710
sp P28340 DPOD1_HUMAN	GLLP	PTLE	NLLS	ARKRAK	AELAK	ETDPLR
sp P52431 DPOD1_MOUSE	GLLP	PTLE	NLLS	ARKRAK	AELAQ	ETDPLR
tr B3DKJ9 B3DKJ9_DANRE	GLLP	PTLE	NLLS	ARKRAK	AELKK	ETDPLR
sp P54358 DPOD1_DROME	GLLP	PTLE	SLLA	ARKRAK	NDLKV	ETDPLR
sp P90829 DPOD1_CAEL	GLLP	PTLE	DILA	ARKRAK	NDMKN	EKDFK
sp P15436 DPOD1_YEAST	GLLP	PTLE	DILA	ARKRAK	KDLRD	EKDFK

	900	910	920	930	940	950
sp P28340 DPOD1_HUMAN	ASD	YAGKQAHV	LAERMRR	RDPSGAP	STIGDRVP	YVITISAAK
sp P52431 DPOD1_MOUSE	AAD	YAGKQAHV	LAERMRR	RDPSGAP	STIGDRVP	YVITIGAAK
tr B3DKJ9 B3DKJ9_DANRE	AQR	YAGKQAHV	LAERMRR	RDPSGAP	STIGDRVP	YVITIKAAK
sp P54358 DPOD1_DROME	.TD	YAAKQAHV	LAARMKR	RDPGTAP	KLIGDRVP	YVITCAA
sp P90829 DPOD1_CAEL	GDR	YQAKQAHV	LAARMKR	RDAGSAP	RLIGDRVP	YVITVAA
sp P15436 DPOD1_YEAST	.PN	YTNPOH	LAERMRR	.E	GVGNVIGDRVD	YVITIGGN

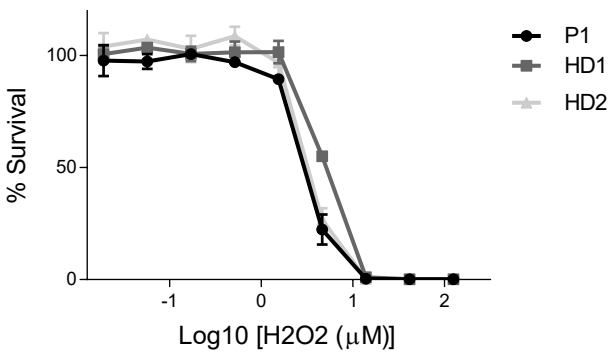
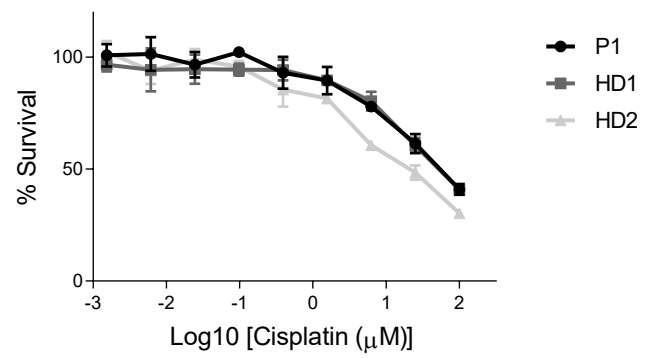
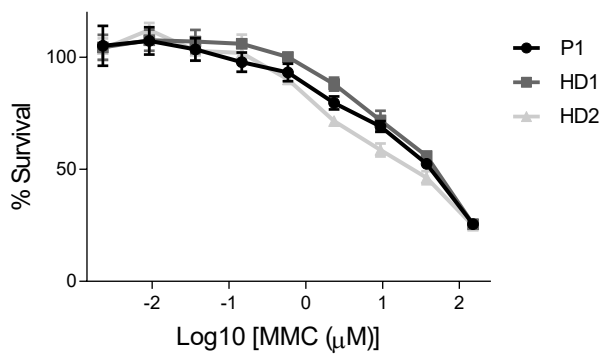
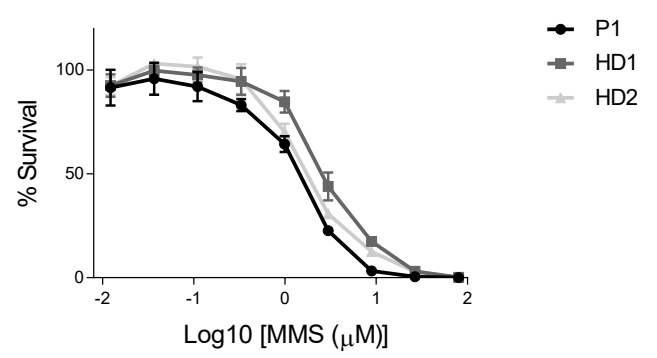
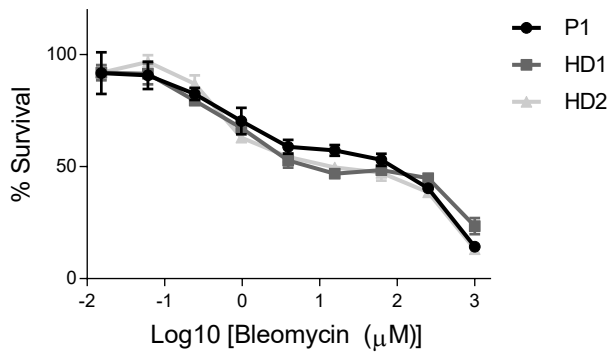
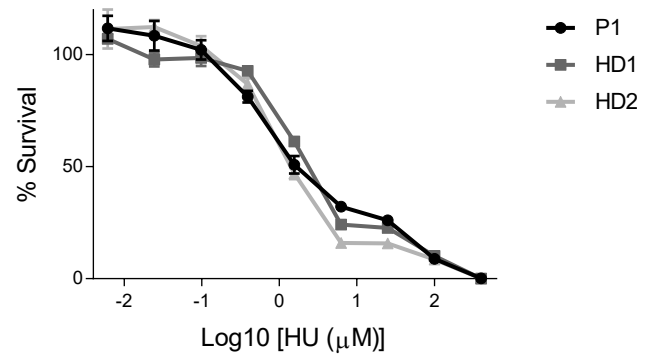
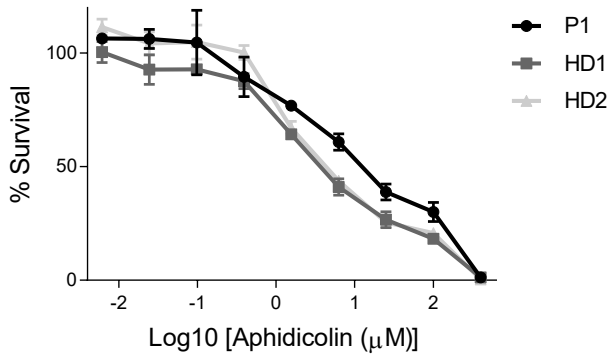
	1070	1080	1090	1100
sp P28340 DPOD1_HUMAN	DVIG	CTSR	CCPI	HYMR
sp P52431 DPOD1_MOUSE	DVIG	CTSR	CCPI	HYMR
tr B3DKJ9 B3DKJ9_DANRE	DVIG	CTSR	CCPI	HYMR
sp P54358 DPOD1_DROME	EVIG	CTSR	CCPI	HYMR
sp P90829 DPOD1_CAEL	KVNG	CSRS	CCPI	HYMR
sp P15436 DPOD1_YEAST	EVIG	CTSR	CCPI	HYMR

C POLD2 alignment

	270	280	290	300	310
sp P49005 DPOD2_HUMAN	KYL	TKK	TQAA	SV	EAVK
sp O35654 DPOD2_MOUSE	KYL	TKK	TQAA	SV	EAVK
tr Q7ZVU2 Q7ZVU2_DANRE	KYL	TKK	TQAG	SV	EAVK
sp Q9W088 DPOD2_DROME	.ART	QANAND	TVQAV	SQ	LQW
sp Q19366 DPOD2_CAEL	LTL	SRAEKHS	S	TASL	IITVD
sp P46957 DPOD2_YEASTNKDEL	LMIS	LE	TEFS

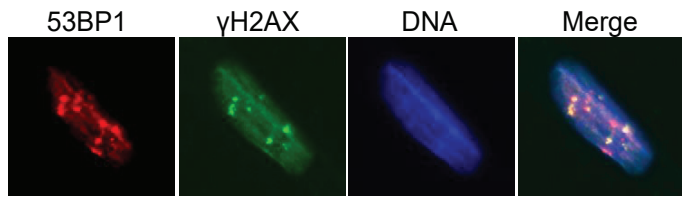


Supplementary Figure 4

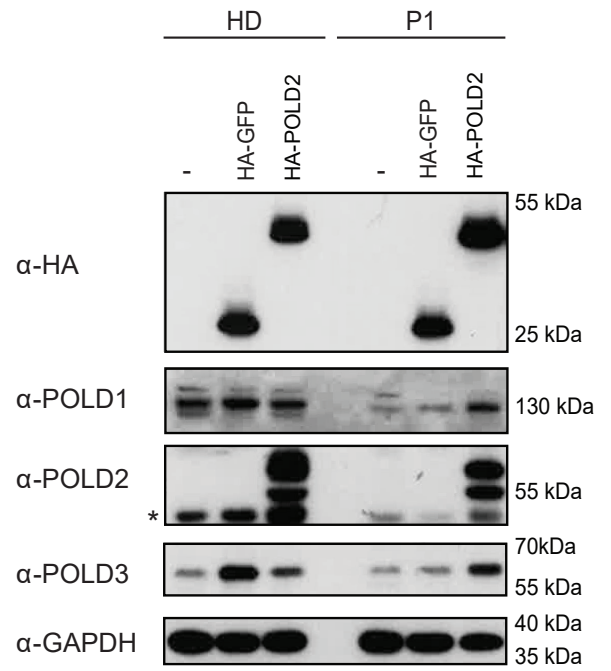


Supplementary Figure 5

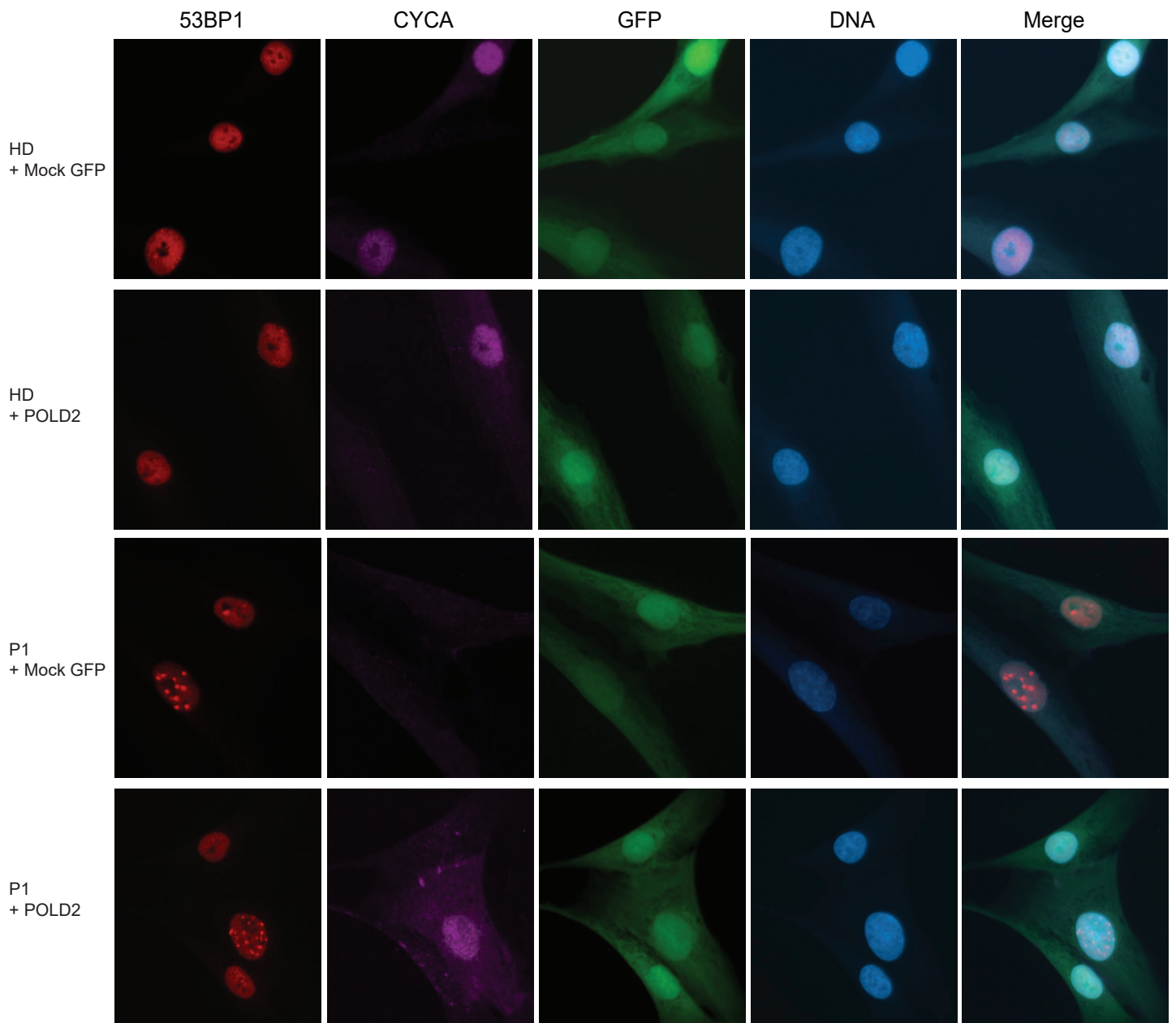
A



B



C



Supplementary Figure legends

Figure S1. T-cell immunophenotyping and qPCR. (A) T cell phenotyping showing the relative proportions of naïve cells (CD45RA⁺CCR7⁺), central memory (CD45RA⁻CCR7⁺), effector memory (CD45RA⁻CCR7⁻) and exhausted (CD45RA⁺CCR7⁻) cells within the CD3⁺CD8⁺ T cell population in the lymphocyte gate. (B) Histograms showing the expression of CD95 in naïve cells (CD45RA⁺CCR7⁺). (C) B cell phenotyping showing the relative proportions of naïve B cells (IgD⁺CD27⁻) and class-switched B cells (IgD⁻CD27⁺) cells within the CD19⁺ population in the lymphocyte gate (D) Percentage of mutated nucleotides within RGYW/WRCY motifs and percentage of transition mutations at GC sites in the IgA and IgG locus of P1 and normal donor (ND), describing the hotspot motifs of Activation Induced Deaminase (AID)-dependent deamination, a hallmark of phase I of SHM. (E) Percentage of mutated nucleotides within WA/TW motifs and percentage of transition mutations at AT in the IgA and IgG locus of P1 and ND, describing the hotspot motif for polymerase η dependent mutations. (F) Percentage of transition mutations at GC sites in the IgA and IgG locus of P1 and ND. (G, H) RT-qPCR analysis of *POLD1* and *POLD2* relative mRNA expression in healthy donor, P1 and P2 PBMC.

Figure S2. Co-immunoprecipitation and recombinant expression. (A) The position of the Gln684His and Ser939Trp patient mutations and the murine Lys606 mutant in the structure of POLD1 (residues 81-984; model on yeast Pol3 PDB ID 3IAY) is shown. (B) Multiple sequence alignment of the region containing the amino acids affected by the identified POLD1 missense mutations (all three indicated by a blue frame). (C) Multiple sequence alignment of the region containing the identified POLD2 missense mutation (indicated by a blue frame). (D) Strep-Tactin pulldown of wildtype and mutant POLD2-S-HA or GFP-S-HA from nuclear lysates of Jurkat cells stably overexpressing wildtype POLD2 or GFP as a control. (E) Coomassie staining of recombinant wildtype and mutant polymerase d complexes. CD, catalytically dead. WT, wildtype.

Figure S3. T cell activation and proliferation. (A) T cell proliferation as measured by violet proliferation dye 450 (VPD450) and expression of the activation markers CD25 and CD95 3 days after stimulation with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28. (B) T cell phenotyping showing the relative proportions of naïve cells (CD45RA⁺CCR7⁺), central memory (CD45RA⁻CCR7⁺), effector memory (CD45RA⁻CCR7⁻) and exhausted (CD45RA⁺CCR7⁻) cells within the CD8⁺ population from *in vitro* expanded T cells. (C) Immunoblot analysis of ERK phosphorylation in *in vitro* expanded T cells upon stimulation with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28. HSP90 was used as a loading control. Total and phospho ERK were run on two different gels.

Figure S4. Assessment of HD and P1 fibroblast sensitivity to DNA damaging agents. HD and P1 fibroblast were treated for 5 days with various genotoxic agents including aphidicolin, hydroxyurea, bleomycin, methyl methanesulfonate (MMS), mitomycin C, cisplatin and H₂O₂. Cell survival was measured by Cell Titer-Glo. Data shown is representative of 3 independent experiments.

Figure S5. Reconstitution of POLD2 in P1 fibroblasts using retroviral transduction (A) Immunofluorescence staining of 53BP1 foci and gH2AX in P1 fibroblasts (B) Immunoblot analysis of polymerase d complex members in healthy donor and P1 fibroblasts transduced with a control retroviral vector or a retroviral vector containing S-HA-tagged POLD2. Asterisk (*) marks the endogenous POLD2 (C) Immunofluorescence staining of 53BP1 foci, cyclin A

and GFP in healthy donor and P1 fibroblasts transduced with control or S-HA-tagged POLD2 containing retrovirus.

Supplementary Table 1. Clinical and Immunological features of the patients.

Patients (Age)	P1	Age-adjusted reference values	P2	Age-adjusted reference values
DEMOGRAPHICS				
Age, yrs	17		24	
Gender	Male		Male	
Consanguinity	Yes		No	
CLINICAL				
Respiratory infections	Sinusitis, otitis, pneumonia		Sinusitis, otitis, pneumonia, bronchitis	
Viral infections	Molluscum contagiosum		Skin warts (suspected topic HPV infection)	
Other infections	Skin abscesses		No	
Neurological findings	Mental retardation, severe intellectual disability, attention deficit, hyperactivity		Microcephaly, low IQ (70), hearing loss	
Autoimmunity	No		No	
Lymphoproliferation	No		No	
Pulmonary complication	Bronchiectasis		Bronchiectasis	
Allergy	No		No	
IMMUNOLOGICAL PARAMETERS				
Age at analysis (yrs) (prior to Ig replacement)	14		19	
IgG (g/l)	4.3	7.7-15.1	10.67	8.0-18.0
IgM (g/l)	0.42	0.70-1.5	1.05	0.6-2.5
IgA (g/l)	0.18	1.08-3.25	1.17	0.9-4.5
CD3 ⁺ cells/ μ l	1014	1033-3325	640	1024-2793
CD3 ⁺ CD4 ⁺ cells/ μ l	75	504-1776	50	621-1631
CD3 ⁺ CD8 ⁺ cells/ μ l	820	381-1312	510	269-1255
CD4 ⁺ CD45RA ⁺ (%)	12.5	35.2-64.4	4	14.4-87.3
CD4 ⁺ CD45RO ⁺ (%)	86.5	30.2-71.0	9	33.8-92.4
CD8 ⁺ CD45RA ⁺ (%)	45.7	32.6-72.1	18	25.4-92.7
CD8 ⁺ CD45RO ⁻ (%)	59.5	17.8-70.3	52	13.4-98.8
CD4 ⁺ CD45RA ⁺ CD31 ⁺ (%)	12	31-81	7	7-100
CD19 ⁺ cells/ μ l	65	94-792	50	89-540
CD19 ⁺ CD27 ⁺ IgD ⁺ (%)	49.6	45.7-92.1	22.6	36.1-85.2
CD19 ⁺ CD27 ⁺ IgD ⁺ (%)	12	4.7-28.3	9.5	7.9-38.2
CD19 ⁺ CD27 ⁺ IgD ⁻ (%)	20	6.1-35.2	59.7	8.2-44.1
CD16 ⁺ CD56 ⁺ cells/ μ l	60	85-680	50	100-640

T cell, CD3⁺; helper T cell, CD3⁺CD4⁺; cytotoxic T cell, CD3⁺CD8⁺; naive helper T cells, CD4⁺CD45RA⁺; naive cytotoxic T cells, CD8⁺CD45RA⁺; memory helper T cell, CD4⁺CD45RO⁺; memory cytotoxic T cell, CD8⁺CD45RO⁺; recent thymic emigrants, CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD31⁺; B cell, CD19⁺; naive B cells, CD19⁺CD27⁺IgD⁺; non-switched memory B cells, CD19⁺CD27⁺IgD⁺; class-switched memory B cells, CD19⁺CD27⁺IgD⁻; natural killer cells, CD16⁺CD56⁺.